

This seems an ordinary case of synonymy. The Wieder & Feldmann material (*P. goedertorum*) can well be considered as a species of *Bathynomus* closely related to the extant *B. giganteus*. *Palaega carteri* and its allies can continue to be regarded as members of a 'form genus', admittedly somewhat nebulous because of their incompleteness.

Comments on the proposed conservation of *Griffithides* Portlock, 1843 and *Bollandia* Reed, 1943 (Trilobita)

(Case 2762; see BZN 47: 114–116, 216)

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I wish to record my strong endorsement for the conservation of the names *Griffithides* Portlock, 1843 and *Bollandia* Reed, 1943. Both trilobite names are entrenched in the relevant literature and, as outlined by Professor Hahn, adoption of a long neglected type designation for *Griffithides* would cause extensive and unacceptable confusion.

(2) Carsten Brauckmann

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I completely agree with this application and trust that *Griffithides* and *Bollandia* will be conserved in their accustomed sense.

(3) S.F. Morris

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Acceptance of *Asaphus globiceps* as the type species of *Griffithides* would be disastrous. I have doubts as to whether Oldham made a valid type designation (see BZN 47: 114, para. 2), but if he did then I support Hahn's application to conserve *Griffithides longiceps* as the type species.

Comments on the proposed conservation of the specific names of *Culex stigmatosoma* Dyar, 1907 and *C. thriambus* Dyar, 1921 (Insecta, Diptera)

(Case 2702; see BZN 46: 247–249; 47: 215–216)

(1) William K. Reisen

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The resurrection of *Culex stigmatosoma* and the rejection of *C. peus* as the scientific name for the 'banded foul-water mosquito' has been accepted by most culicidologists,

who can readily understand that both names refer to the same species. However, transferring *C. peus* to replace *C. thriambus* would create endless problems for years to come, since the biology and arbovirus affinities of these two species differ markedly. In doing literature searches, one could never be sure which species the author was addressing, since name changes are often adopted only slowly.

I urge the Commission to approve this application as rapidly as possible. As a mosquito ecologist, I need to know which name to use in my research papers, and as an Editor of the *Journal of Medical Entomology* I need direction in dealing with submitted manuscripts. Any delay will only enhance the chances of confusion in the literature.

(2) Richard Garcia

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I strongly support this application to suppress the name *Culex peus* Speiser, 1904 in order to avoid massive confusion in the literature.

(3) Lewis T. Nielsen

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As Editor of The American Mosquito Control Association's journal *Mosquito Systematics*, the only journal exclusively devoted to mosquito taxonomy and related disciplines, I am fully in support of the proposal that the names of the American species *Culex stigmatosoma* Dyar, 1907 and *Culex thriambus* Dyar, 1921 be stabilized and that the name *Culex peus* Speiser, 1904 be suppressed.

The unfortunate misidentification of the type specimen of *C. peus* and the failure to recognize that it was conspecific with *C. thriambus* and not *C. stigmatosoma* has resulted in much confusion. There was a great reluctance among mosquito systematists to accept Stone's 1958 act of synonymizing *C. stigmatosoma* under *C. peus* (see BZN 46: 248, para. 7(2)), especially since *C. stigmatosoma* had been accepted as a valid species for 51 years (1907-1958) and is the subject of a considerable body of literature.

Culex thriambus in turn has been accepted as a species of the southwestern United States, Mexico and Central America for 67 years (1921-1988). Correspondence with subscribers and authors of articles in *Mosquito Systematics* and other mosquito taxonomists indicates unanimous support of the recommendations of Eldridge & Harbach.

(4) Bruce A. Harrison

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As a mosquito taxonomist I firmly believe in the use of names based on priority. However, on rare occasions priority impedes progress and should be overruled. This is certainly true in regard to this case. If *C. peus* is not suppressed, the literature regarding